

Section 1 - Identification of The Material and Supplier

Product Name: Glass Cleaner
Product Use: Foaming Aerosol
Supplier: Lubricants NZ LTD
22 Marphona Crescent
Takanini 2105
NEW ZEALAND
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EMERGENCY

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Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

Classified as a Dangerous Good according to NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land. Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the HS (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001.

Subclasses:

Subclass 2.1.2 Category A Flammable Aerosols.
Subclass 6.1 Category E Substances which are acutely toxic.
Subclass 6.3 Category B Substances that are mildly irritating to the skin.
Subclass 9.1 Category B Substances that are ecotoxic in the aquatic environment.
Aerosols (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

Hazard and Precautionary Information:

Warning. Flammable aerosol. Causes mild skin irritation. May be harmful if inhaled. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use.

Read Safety Data Sheet before use. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C

Section 3 – Emergency Overview

Physical Description & Colour: Clear liquid foaming spray.

Odour: Characteristic odour.

Section 4 - Potential Health Effects

Effects and symptoms:

Eyes: Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs.

Skin: Causes skin irritation.

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Inhalation: May cause irritation to eyes, nose and throat due to exposure to vapour, mists or fumes.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard if swallowed -- harmful or fatal if liquid is aspirated into lungs.

Section 5 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc %	TWA (mg/m3)	STEL (mg/m3)
Ethanol	64-17-5	15-20	2.0 mg/m3	Not Established
Propane	74-98-6	>4	Simple Asphyxiant	Not Established
Propylene glycol monopropyl ether	1569-01-3	>4	Not Established	Not Established
Ammonia	7664-41-7	>2	17	Not Established
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	>1	24 (skin)	Not Established
Limonene	5989-27-5	>1	Not Established	Not Established
Non hazardous ingredients	-	to 100	-	Not Established

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non hazardous ingredients are also possible.

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 6 – First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin Contact: Immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Get medical attention immediately.

Section 7 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable: In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray.

Not Suitable: Do not use water jet.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials; carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Unusual fire/explosion hazards: Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Special fire fighting procedures: DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line of sight of the scene and away from windows.

Protection of the fire fighters: Fire fighters should wear positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

Hazchem code: 2(Y)E

Section 8 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precaution: Immediately contact emergency personnel. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see section 8)

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Large spill: Stop leak if without risk. Eliminate all ignition sources. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for

disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product.

Small spill: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 9 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid breathing vapours, spray or mists. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Wash thoroughly after handling. Never siphon by mouth. When using do not eat, drink or smoke.

Storage: Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Always have sufficient people standing by outside the tank with appropriate breathing apparatus and equipment to effect a quick rescue.

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks. When the product is pumped (e.g. during filling, discharge or ullaging) and when sampling, there is a risk of static discharge. Ensure equipment used is properly earthed or bonded to the tank structure. If product comes into contact with hot surfaces, or leaks occur from pressurised fuel pipes, the vapour or mists generated will create a flammability or explosion hazard.

Product contaminated rags, paper or material used to absorb spillages, represent a fire hazard, and should not be allowed to accumulate. Dispose of safely immediately after use.

Section 10 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapours below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Hygiene measures: Wash hands after handling compounds and before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the day. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. All chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health and appropriate control measures put in place to prevent or adequately control exposure. A hierarchy of control measures exists (e.g. elimination, substitution, general ventilation, containment, systems of work, changing the process or activity) that must be considered before use of personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained. Your supplier of personal protective equipment should be consulted for advice on selection and appropriate standards. For further information contact your national

organisation for standards. The final choice of protective equipment will depend upon a risk assessment. It is important to ensure that all items of personal protective equipment are compatible.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing of vapours, mists or spray. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS/NZS 1715/1716. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.

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Skin and body: Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Cotton or polyester/cotton overalls will only provide protection against light superficial contamination that will not soak through to the skin.

Overalls should be laundered on a regular basis. When the risk of skin exposure is high (e.g. when cleaning up spillages or if there is a risk of splashing) then chemical resistant aprons and/or impervious chemical suits and boots will be required.

Hand protection: Wear chemical resistant gloves. Recommended: Nitrile gloves. Protective gloves will deteriorate over time due to physical and chemical damage. Inspect and replace gloves on a regular basis.

Eye protection: Chemical splash goggles.

Section 11 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Description & colour:	Clear viscous liquid spray.
Odour:	Characteristic odour.
Boiling Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperature.
Freezing/Melting Point:	No specific data. Liquid at normal temperatures.
Can Pressure, kPa:	300–600
Vapour Pressure:	Nil at normal ambient temperatures.
Vapour Density:	> 1
Flash Point:	< 0 (Hydrocarbon propellant)

Section 12 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

Incompatibility with various substances/Hazardous Reactions: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials; carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide

Section 13 - Toxicological Information

Acute toxicity: Unlikely to cause more than transient stinging or redness if accidental eye contact occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may cause eye irritation. Exposure to vapour, mist or fume may cause stinging, redness and watering of the eyes. May be harmful by inhalation if exposure to vapour, mists or fumes resulting from thermal decomposition products occurs. Vapour, mist or fume may irritate the nose, mouth and respiratory tract. Inhalation of vapour, mist or fume may cause a sore throat, coughing and shortness of breath. If swallowed, may irritate the mouth, throat and digestive system. If swallowed, may cause abdominal pain, stomach cramps, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration of this product into the lungs

may cause chemical pneumonia and can be fatal. Aspiration into the lungs can occur while vomiting after ingestion of this product. Do not siphon by mouth.

Chronic toxicity

Carcinogenic effects: No component of this product at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the European Commission (EC), or the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia).

Mutagenic effects: No known significant effects or critical hazards

Other information: From skin-painting studies of petroleum distillates of similar composition and distillate range, it has been shown that these types of materials often possess weak carcinogenic activity in laboratory animals. In these tests, the material is painted on the shaved backs of mice twice a week for their lifetime. The material is not washed off between applications. Therefore, there may be a potential risk of skin cancer from prolonged or repeated skin contact with this product in the absence of good personal hygiene. This particular product has not been tested for carcinogenic activity, but we have chosen to be cautious in light of the findings with other distillate streams. Occasional skin contact with this product is not expected to have serious effects, but good personal hygiene should be practiced and repeated skin contact avoided. Animal studies with this material have resulted in moderate skin irritation following short-term exposure or prolonged/repeated exposure.

Skin irritation and body weight loss were observed in 28 day dermal studies on this material in rats, but there were no systemic tissue changes characteristic of disease. Personal hygiene measures taken to prevent skin irritation are expected to be adequate to prevent risk of skin cancer. This product has a sufficiently low vapour pressure to prevent a hazardous buildup of vapours unless the product is heated, used in a confined space with inadequate ventilation or misted. Inhalation of mist or high concentrations of vapours can produce dizziness, headache, and nausea and possibly irritation of the eye, nose and throat. In acute inhalation toxicity tests in rats, during exposure the material caused laboured breathing, reduced activity and nasal discharge. Materials of this type have been shown to produce kidney damage in male rats following prolonged inhalation exposures. Following extensive research, this effect appears to be unique to the male rat and is considered to be of little or no relevance in terms of human health risk. Dermal and inhalation exposure to some kerosene mixtures have been shown to reduce or inhibit certain indicators of immune function in mice. The relevance of these findings for humans is under investigation

Section 14 - Ecological Information

Biodegradability

Persistence/degradability: The biodegradability of this material has not been determined
Mobility: Spillages may penetrate the soil causing ground water contamination

Bioaccumulative potential: This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

Other ecological information: Spills may form a film on water surfaces causing physical damage to organisms. Oxygen transfer could also be impaired

Section 15 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal considerations / Waste information: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional

local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. If disposal is to be via incineration, this must use an approved process, e.g., combustion in a cement kiln.

Section 16 - Transport Information

Road and Rail		Marine		Air	
Transport		Transport		Transport	
UN No.	1950	UN No.	1950	UN No.	1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols	Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols	Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
DG Class	2	DG Class	2	DG Class	2
Sub. Risk	None	Sub. Risk	None	Sub. Risk	None
Pack Group	II	Pack Group	II	Pack Group	II
Hazchem	2(Y)E	Hazchem	2(Y)E		2(Y)E

Section 17 - Regulatory Information

New Zealand Hazard Classification

Classified as hazardous under current New Zealand regulations.

HSNO Approval Number: HSR002515

Name of the Group Standard: Cleaning Products (Flammable) Group Standard 2006

Information on Conditions of the Group Standard:

HSNO Classes: 2.1.2A, 6.1E, 6.3B, 9.1B

The Land Transport Rule

45001/1 2005 requires that a vehicle transporting this product by road in

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quantities more than 50kg including the packaging, be placarded with its description or UN Number, accompanied with a Dangerous Goods Declaration and that the driver have a DG endorsement on their drivers license

Risk and Safety Phrases:

R10- Flammable.

R65- Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

R38- Irritating to skin.

R51/53- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Safety phrases:

S2- Keep out of the reach of children.

S23- Do not breathe fumes/vapour/spray S24- Avoid contact with skin.

S43- In case of fire, use foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide. Never use water.

S46- If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

S62- If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container

or label.

S61- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet

Section 18 - Other Information

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Notice to reader

All reasonably practicable steps have been taken to ensure this data sheet and the health, safety and environmental information contained in it is accurate as of the date specified below. No warranty or representation, express or implied is made as to the accuracy or completeness of the data and information in this data sheet.

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Lubricants NZ shall not be responsible for any damage or injury resulting from use, other than the stated product use of the material, from any failure to adhere to recommendations, or from any hazards inherent in the nature of the material.

Purchasers of the product for supply to a third party for use at work, have a duty to take all necessary steps to ensure that any person handling or using the product is provided with the information in this sheet. Employers have a duty to tell employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.